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Agenda item 129
Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Request for a subvention to the Special Court for Sierra Leone

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/560), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to the difficulties faced by the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and proposed that the matter be brought to the attention of the General Assembly with a view to seeking funding for the Court from the regular budget. In his reply (S/2010/561), the President of the Security Council noted the course of action proposed by the Secretary-General and expressed no objection with the following understanding: (a) it is not expected that there will be additional subventions for the Special Court for Sierra Leone; and (b) that the United Nations Secretariat, the Management Committee, and the Registrar and other senior officials of the Special Court will intensify their efforts to fund the activities of the Court through voluntary contributions.

The present report, submitted in response to the exchange of letters, sets out the overall level of resources required for the completion of the Special Court's activities for the period from 1 November 2010 to 29 February 2012.

The approval of a subvention of up to $17,916,560 is sought from the General Assembly, of which $4,502,355 covers a shortfall of requirements owing to the unpaid pledge of $1,233,045, and $3,269,310 for projected expenditures from 1 November to 31 December 2010. The estimated requirements for 2011 are $12,290,500. However it is anticipated that a pledge of $1,233,045 will be received in 2011; therefore the net requirement would amount to $11,057,455. Further, an amount of $2,356,750 would be required from 1 January to 29 February 2012 to allow the Court to complete its work by 29 February 2012.

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The amounts being sought in the present report are intended to supplement voluntary contributions that were expected to be received by the Court, but have not materialized despite all efforts to secure such funds. To the extent that voluntary contributions received exceed the level currently anticipated, the relevant amounts sought from the Assembly as assessed contributions would be adjusted.

I. Introduction

1. In his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 6 October 2010 (S/2010/560), the Secretary-General informed the Council of the financial difficulties faced by the Special Court for Sierra Leone with regard to its operation beyond 31 October 2010. Notably, the Council was advised that, despite the efforts of the Secretary-General as well as demarches and other efforts at the highest level by representatives of Member States, financing through voluntary contributions would enable the Special Court to carry out its operations only up to 31 October 2010, by which time the Court would have consumed most of the funds thus far available.

2. The Secretary-General indicated to the Security Council that the shortfall for all or part of the completion costs should be addressed through assessment, while preserving the independent nature and structure of the Special Court. Further, the Secretary-General indicated that the Council might wish to invite him to bring the matter to the attention of the General Assembly.

3. In his letter to the Secretary-General dated 29 October 2010 (S/2010/561), the President of the Security Council expressed no objection to the approach proposed by the Secretary-General on the understanding that it is not expected that there will be additional subventions for the Special Court, and that the United Nations Secretariat, the Management Committee, and the Registrar and other senior officials of the Special Court will intensify their efforts to fund the activities of the Court through voluntary contributions. The Council was also of the view that any action taken by the Secretary-General with the General Assembly on the issue would in no way affect the independence and structure of the Special Court for Sierra Leone as established by the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone signed on 16 January 2002.

4. The present report sets out the overall level of resources required for the period from 1 November 2010 to 29 February 2012, the date when the Court expects to complete its work, and requests a subvention of up to $17,916,560 to supplement voluntary contributions already pledged but outstanding in the amount of $1,233,045. Since its inception, the Special Court has received voluntary contributions totalling $200,034,874 for its core operations.

II. Historical background on the financing of the Special Court for Sierra Leone

5. The Security Council, by its resolution 1315 (2000), requested the Secretary-General to negotiate an agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone with a view to creating an independent special court with the primary objective of prosecuting persons who bore the greatest responsibility for the commission of crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law, as well as crimes under relevant Sierra Leonean law committed within the territory of Sierra Leone.

6. In previous reports (S/2000/915, para. 71, and S/2001/40, para. 11), the Secretary-General expressed the view that the only realistic solution was for the Special Court to be financed from assessed contributions, as that would produce a viable and sustainable financial mechanism affording secure and continuous funding. In his letter to the Secretary-General dated 22 December 2000

(S/2000/1234), the President of the Security Council reiterated the support of the Council for its resolution 1315 (2000), under which the Special Court would be funded through voluntary contributions. It was, however, understood by the Security Council that the Secretary-General would not be expected to create any institution for which he did not have adequate funds in hand for at least 12 months and pledges to cover expenses for a second year of the Court's operation.

7. Consequently, after sufficient funds had been received and substantial amounts pledged for that purpose, on 16 January 2002 the United Nations Legal Counsel and the Attorney-General of Sierra Leone signed the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the Establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone (S/2002/246 and Corr.2 and 3, appendix II).

8. Article 6 of the Agreement stipulates that "should voluntary contributions be insufficient for the Court to implement its mandate, the Secretary-General and the Security Council shall explore alternate means of financing the Special Court".

9. Accordingly, in 2004, during the Special Court's second year of operation, as a result of the lack of voluntary contributions, there was a further exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2004/182 and S/2004/183), in which the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to the difficulties faced by the Court with regard to its third-year budget and proposed that the matter be brought to the attention of the General Assembly with a view to seeking the appropriation of funds to the Court. The Secretary-General then submitted a request for a subvention of up to $40 million to the General Assembly (see A/58/733). In its resolution 58/284, the General Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Secretary-General, as an exceptional measure, to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $16.7 million for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2004, on the understanding that any regular budget funds appropriated for the Court would be refunded to the United Nations at the time of liquidation of the Court should sufficient voluntary contributions be received. The commitment authority was not utilized and was subsequently surrendered.

10. In a subsequent report of the Secretary-General (A/59/534/Add.2) a request was made for an appropriation in the amount of $20 million with effect from 1 January to 30 June 2005. In its resolution 59/276, the Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $20 million to supplement the financial resources of the Court with effect from 1 January to 30 June 2005. In view of the anticipated full utilization of the $20 million commitment authority approved in resolution 59/276, the Secretary-General sought an additional subvention of $13 million for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2005 (see A/59/534/Add.4). The Assembly in its resolution 59/294, inter alia, authorized the appropriation of $20 million of the previously approved commitment authority, and a further commitment authority in the amount of $13 million. In reporting on the utilization of the commitment authority in the context of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 (see A/60/572/Add.1), the Secretary-General advised the General Assembly that the full $13 million commitment authority would not be required and in lieu only a provision of $11.2 million would be required as an appropriation. In Assembly resolution 60/245 A on the final appropriations for the biennium 2004-2005 the provision of $11.2 million was appropriated. It should be noted that, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (A/61/593/Add.1), in accordance with financial regulation 5.3 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, it was anticipated that, of the $11.2 million appropriation, an estimated

unspent balance of $2,401,326.95 would be surrendered under the programme budget as at 31 December 2006. However, based on actual expenditure, an amount of $3,286,505.63 was surrendered at 31 December 2006.

III. Progress made

11. Since its inception in 2002, the Special Court has made significant progress in achieving its mandate. The Court is currently engaged with its last trial, relating to the former President of Liberia, Charles Taylor, and is in its completion phase. In spite of the complexities inherent in managing such a high profile case, the trial is progressing efficiently in The Hague. The defence will close its arguments by the end of 2010. The trial judgement is expected in June 2011, the appeals phase will start in 2011, and an appeal Judgement will be rendered in February 2012, if applicable.

12. Eight persons have been successfully prosecuted and convicted for the commission of war crimes, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law. The eight convicted belong to the three warring factions, namely, the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, the Revolutionary United Front and the Civil Defence Forces. The convicted persons are now serving sentences ranging from 15 to 52 years.

13. The jurisprudence of the Special Court has contributed to the development of international law and the work of other international tribunals. For the first time in history the Court convicted persons of forced marriage as a separate crime against humanity; the recruitment and use of child soldiers and sexual slavery as an outrage against human dignity; and the specific war crime of "attack on peacekeepers". In addition, the Court's decisions in the Taylor trial addressing the responsibility of a Head of State for war crimes and crimes against humanity are landmark decisions.

14. The Court has been conducting phased downsizing in order to align its human resource and financial requirements with its judicial proceedings and its completion strategy. In July 2010, the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone signed the Agreement on the Establishment of the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone. The Court has also made significant progress in dealing with all matters pertaining to liquidation of the Court and transition to the residual mechanism. In addition, the Court is working with the Government of Sierra Leone to enhance the rule of law.

IV. Financial position

15. Despite the efforts of the Special Court, the Secretary-General and Member States to mobilize further resources, the level of voluntary contributions available to the Court remains low. Current estimates indicate that available voluntary contributions will sustain the Special Court's operations only until 31 October 2010. One pledge amounting to €1 million (approximately $1,233,045) is expected to be received in January 2011. The Special Court has not received further pledges for 2011 and 2012, hence the Special Court is currently in an extremely precarious financial situation.

16. The Special Court's Principals and its Management Committee, after lengthy fund-raising efforts, decided that the necessary voluntary funding for the Special Court to complete its work would not be found. Since 2009, 174 fund-raising

meetings have been held by the Court across capitals and diplomatic missions, and 225 fund-raising appeal letters have been sent to capitals and diplomatic missions.

17. Despite these efforts it has proved impossible to secure voluntary contributions sufficient to complete the mandate of the Special Court. In view of the responses from the Court's traditional donors, it is highly unlikely that further funding will be secured through voluntary contributions.

18. In order to continue its operations until 31 October 2010, the Special Court deferred vendor payments and curtailed all non-essential travel and activities and, as a last resort, is considering a voluntary salary reduction for professional staff. A shortfall in November 2010 will mean that the Taylor proceedings will come to a halt if there are no funds for operations, payment of vendors, salaries, etc. Further information is provided in annexes I and II relating to availability of funds and projected requirements.

19. While the mobilization of resources is continuing, immediate alternative mechanisms for financing are necessary to bridge the anticipated shortfall. However, as shown in annex I, given expected pledges and the proposed overall level of resources required from November 2010 to February 2012, an anticipated funding shortfall of approximately $17,916,560 is expected.

20. To ensure that the Special Court is able to complete its work, the Secretary-General proposes that a subvention for this amount be made available to the Special Court, while preserving its independent nature and structure. Of that amount, an estimated $4,502,355 would be made available for the remainder of 2010, $11,057,455 for 2011, and $2,356,750 for January and February 2012 (see table), when the Court is expected to complete its work.

Financing of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, 1 November 2010 to 29 February 2012

(United States dollars)

A. Requirements		
1 November to 31 December 2010[a]		4 502 355
1 January-31 December 2011	12 290 500	
Less: Pledge by Germany 2010	(1 233 045)	11 057 455
1 January-29 February 2012		2 356 750
Total estimated requirements		**17 916 560**
B. Subvention		
Amount sought for the biennium 2010-2011		15 559 810
for 2010	4 502 355	
for 2011	11 057 455	
Amount to be sought in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2012-2013		2 356 750
Total subvention		**17 916 560**

[a] The contribution from the Government of Germany will be received in 2011, hence the shortfall for 2010 will be $1,233,045 plus the requirement for November and December of $3,269,310, making a total requirement of $4,502,355 for the year 2010.

21. As it is expected that efforts to mobilize voluntary contributions will continue, the Secretary-General would propose to revert to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, inter alia, on the status of the Court's financial position including details on available voluntary contributions and the utilization of the subvention being sought in the current financial period (2010-2011) and a request for the subsequent financial period (2012-2013).

22. The requested subvention, once approved by the General Assembly, would be disbursed by the Organization to the Special Court on the same basis as for previous subventions, as explained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/58/733, para. 13), on an incremental basis through the mechanism of the Controller effecting transfers to the Registrar. The Registrar, as an appointee of the Secretary-General, would be required, in this regard, to provide the Controller with monthly statements of all expenditure and income of the Special Court. The existing arrangements whereby the Court contracts with the Office of Internal Oversight Services for internal audits, and with the Auditor-General of South Africa for external audit services, would remain in place.

V. Conclusion and recommendation

23. **The Secretary-General seeks the approval of the General Assembly for funding of up to $17,916,560 to supplement the voluntary financial resources of the Special Court for Sierra Leone to enable it to complete its mandate.**

24. **Should the General Assembly decide to approve such support for the Special Court, the Assembly may wish:**

(a) **To approve a subvention in the amount of $15,559,810 for the period from 1 November 2010 to 31 December 2011 to the Special Court for Sierra Leone, under the provisions of paragraph 11 of annex I to resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, under special political missions in section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011;**

(b) **To note that an additional subvention amounting to $2,356,750 for the period from 1 January to 29 February 2012 to the Special Court for Sierra Leone would be submitted as a first charge against the provision for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 at its sixty-sixth session;**

(c) **To request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the subvention during the biennium 2010-2011 and the status of voluntary contributions for the Special Court.**

Annex I

Availability of funds and projected requirements

Availability of funds for the Special Court for Sierra Leone as at 30 September 2010 and projected requirements from 1 November to 31 December 2010

(United States dollars)

A. Income as at 30 September 2010	Total
Cash balance brought forward as at 1 January 2010	1 064 800
Contribution from Spain received in 2010 (pledges in 2009)	71 870
Contributions received January-September 2010	15 199 314
Restricted contribution[a]	481 516
Subtotal (A)	**16 817 500**

B. Expenditure as at 30 September 2010

Current year	*Disbursement*	*Obligation*	*Total expenditure*
January	1 135 679	1 050 980	2 186 659
February	1 413 942	(119 337)	1 294 605
March	2 001 521	108 151	2 109 672
April	1 578 568	322 958	1 901 526
May	1 789 271	438 630	2 227 901
June	1 942 374	14 171	1 956 545
July	1 834 845	(261 351)	1 573 494
August	1 703 215	(332 059)	1 371 156
September	1 558 786	(15 649)	1 543 137
Subtotal (B)	**14 958 201**	**1 206 494**	**16 164 695**
Excess of income over expenditure as at 30 September 2010			652 805
Add: Pledge from Sweden to be received in 2010			444 840
Projected expenditure October 2010			(1 900 000)
November and December 2010			(3 700 000)
Total requirement 2010			**(4 502 355)**

[a] Funds donated by several donors and organizations for specific projects.

Annex II

Requirements by component and object of expenditure

Requirements by component

(United States dollars)

Component	*1 November-31 December 2010*	*1 January-31 December 2011*	*1 January-29 February 2012*	*Total budget*
1. The Chambers	872 585	2 916 256	519 655	4 308 496
2. The Office of the Prosecutor	624 630	1 829 200	308 567	2 762 397
3. The Registry	3 449 980	7 545 044	1 528 528	12 523 552
Subtotal	**4 947 195**	**12 290 500**	**2 356 750**	**19 594 445**
Less pledge from the Government of Germany		(1 233 045)		(1 233 045)
Less pledge from the Government of Sweden	(444 840)			(444 840)
Total	**4 502 355**	**11 057 455**	**2 356 750**	**17 916 560**

Requirements by object of expenditure

(United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*1 November-31 December 2010*	*1 January-31 December 2011*	*1 January-29 February 2012*	*Total requirement*
Posts (gross)	2 266 497	6 513 400	1 158 050	9 937 947
Temporary posts	447 153	354 200	13 200	814 553
Compensation to judges	431 145	2 006 600	357 100	2 794 845
Consultants and experts	136 196	74 700	12 500	223 396
Witness costs	46 542			46 542
Travel of witnesses	50 700			50 700
Travel	189 675	213 600	78 000	481 275
Contractual services	377 767	971 000	162 500	1 511 267
General operating expenses	535 617	1 421 300	367 100	2 324 017
Hospitality and outreach	9 520	44 400	7 800	61 720
Supplies and materials	130 740	496 300	98 000	725 040
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	24 432	45 000	2 500	71 932
Tax liability	301 211	150 000	100 000	551 211
Subtotal	**4 947 195**	**12 290 500**	**2 356 750**	**19 594 445**
Less pledge from the Government of Germany		(1 233 045)		(1 233 045)
Less pledge from the Government of Sweden	(444 840)			(444 840)
Total	**4 502 355**	**11 057 455**	**2 356 750**	**17 916 560**

Annex III

Post requirements and drawdown staffing plan

Post requirements at 1 November 2010

Category	
Professional and above	
Judges (USG level)	9
USG	1
ASG	2
D-2	1
D-1	2
P-5	3
P-4	10
P-3	22
P-2	11
P-1	4
Subtotal	**65**
General Service	
Principal level	
Local level	23
Field Service	9
National Professional Officer	14
Subtotal	**46**
Total	**111**

Drawdown staffing plan (November 2010-February 2012)

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2/ P-1*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
1 November to 31 December 2010	10	2	1	2	3	10	22	14	**64**	8	—	**72**	14	25	—	**111**
1 January to 30 June 2011	10	1	1	2	3	8	20	13	**58**	8	—	**66**	12	18	—	**96**
1 July to 31 August 2011	11	1	1	1	3	8	19	10	**54**	6	—	**60**	10	9	—	**79**
1 September 2011 to 29 February 2012	7	1	1	1	3	6	16	7	**42**	5	—	**47**	10	8	—	**65**

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 157
Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

Financing arrangements for the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the note by the Secretary-General on financing arrangements for the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (A/65/509). During its consideration of the proposal, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification.

2. The documents reviewed and used for background by the Advisory Committee in its consideration of the financing arrangements for UNMIS are listed at the end of the present report.

3. The Advisory Committee recalls that, in its resolution 1919 (2010) of 29 April 2010, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNMIS and emphasized the Mission's lead role in international efforts to provide assistance to support preparations for the self-determination referenda in Southern Sudan and the Abyei area, which are scheduled for January 2011. The Committee also recalls that, in his report on the budget for UNMIS for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (A/64/632, paras. 34-38), the Secretary-General indicated that his proposal did not include provision for support to the referenda, as it was not possible at that time to accurately determine the resources that would be required. The Committee provided the relevant information in its report on the financing of UNMIS (A/64/660/Add.3, paras. 18-21). In paragraph 17 of its resolution 64/283, the General Assembly noted that no provision for support to the referenda had been included in the budget for 2010/11 and decided to revert to the issue, as required, during its sixty-fifth session to allocate the necessary resources.

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II. UNMIS support for the referenda in the Sudan

4. In his note, the Secretary-General indicates that the support required of UNMIS for the referenda will be more complex than that provided for the elections held in April 2010. In particular, it is stated that UNMIS will need to establish a presence in 79 "county" locations in Southern Sudan, many of which are remote and distant from any existing United Nations presence. The Mission will also provide assistance to the Southern Sudan Referendum Commission in Khartoum, the Southern Sudan Referendum Bureau in Juba and the referendum high committee in the 10 states of Southern Sudan, as well as to the Abyei referendum process.

5. The Secretary-General states that UNMIS requires a total of 596 temporary positions to provide technical, logistical and security advisory support for the referenda. Following a review of the current and projected vacancy situation in the Mission, it was determined that 90 of the 596 positions would be absorbed from within existing staffing capacity, resulting in a net additional staffing requirement of 506 positions (109 international staff; 49 national staff; and 348 international United Nations Volunteers). In view of the urgency of the requirement for these staff, in a letter dated 3 September 2010, the Controller notified the Advisory Committee that he had authorized the creation of the 506 temporary positions, to be funded under general temporary assistance for the period from 1 August 2010 through 31 March 2011. The Committee was informed that the authority delegated to the Controller was exercised in accordance with the provisions of Rule 105.3 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and administrative instruction ST/AI/2004/1.

6. In respect to the capacity of UNMIS to further absorb the additional costs beyond what was identified during the review, the Committee was provided, upon enquiry, with the Mission's status of expenditures as at 1 November 2010 (see annex I to the present report). The Committee notes that, of the total amount of $938 million approved in resolution 64/283 for the maintenance of the Mission, expenditures amounted to $458,663,600, representing 49 per cent of the appropriation for the period. The Committee was informed that while the Mission's current vacancy rate for international staff was 23 per cent, it was expected to decrease significantly, as 126 candidates had accepted offers of appointment and a further 69 had offers pending acceptance. As such, the Committee was also informed that the vacancy rate for international staff was projected to decline to 7 per cent. **The Committee encourages the Mission to continue monitoring its expenditure pattern and, where feasible, to explore further potential for absorption of costs associated with the support to the referenda.**

7. Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with information on the current status of recruitment against the above positions and on their breakdown and planned deployment (annexes II and III, respectively). As at 4 November 2010, 268 of the 596 staff were on board. In addition, a further 164 international recruits were in travel status and approximately 50 national staff positions were in the final stages of being filled. Recruitment for the remaining positions is ongoing. The Committee was also informed that the majority of the additional staff were needed for "county"-level teams, which would typically comprise 3 United Nations Volunteers, 1 international security officer, 2 United Nations police officers and 2 national staff (driver and interpreter).

8. The Committee was also informed that the Mission's lead role in the provision of international technical assistance to the referenda was being performed within the framework of the United Nations Integrated Referendum and Electoral Division, consisting of advisers from both UNMIS and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Electoral Division will coordinate closely with other international organizations providing technical assistance in support of the referenda, such as the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), the International Organization for Migration and the European Union. The Committee was further informed that the Electoral Division, IFES and the European Union would provide technical advisers to the Southern Sudan Referendum Commission in Khartoum and to the Southern Sudan Referendum Bureau in Juba. In addition to multilateral support to be provided through a basket fund managed by UNDP, the Committee was informed that a number of Member States had pledged bilateral financial contributions to complement the efforts of the Government of the Sudan and the Government of Southern Sudan for the referenda. **The Committee welcomes these efforts and expects that the Mission will exert its lead role to ensure enhanced collaboration with all actors involved in the referenda.**

III. Secretary-General's Panel on the Referenda in the Sudan

9. The Secretary-General indicates that, in response to the request from the parties to the peace process, his Panel on the Referenda in the Sudan has been established. The Panel will comprise of one Under-Secretary-General and two Assistant Secretaries-General, supported by 38 international staff positions (1 D-1, 6 P-5, 21 P-4 and 10 P-3). Given the urgent need for the Panel to begin functioning, the 41 temporary positions were also authorized by the Controller, on an exceptional basis, for a period of six months. The Advisory Committee was informed of this authorization by a separate letter of the Controller, also dated 3 September 2010.

10. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided the terms of reference of the Secretary-General's Panel, including the tasks and responsibilities the Panel will perform, as well as its duration (annex IV). The Advisory Committee notes that the Panel, which has been established effective September 2010, will be independent from UNMIS and report to the Secretary-General. UNMIS will, however, provide required administrative support to the Panel, hence the decision to utilize the Mission's funding for the requirements of the Panel.

IV. Resource requirements

11. The additional financial requirements in respect of support for the referenda by UNMIS are estimated at $81.4 million, while the additional requirements of the Panel are estimated at $4.3 million, including $4.1 million in staff-related costs and approximately $0.2 million in travel costs. The Secretary-General is therefore requesting an additional appropriation of $85.7 million, as presented in paragraphs 8 and 10 of his note (A/65/509), and also detailed in the table in paragraph 11 of his note. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided a more detailed breakdown of the $85.7 million (annex V). The Committee notes that, in addition to staff costs ($27.7 million), other major components of the requirements are air operations ($29.4 million) and mine clearance activities ($7.5 million).

12. In regard to air operations, eight additional rotary-wing aircraft are requested to provide logistical support to the referenda through the delivery and collection of registration and voting materials. These assets will also deliver material for the construction of the referendum support bases being built at "county" level and, subsequently, will provide ongoing support to the teams deployed there. The Advisory Committee was informed that all eight helicopters were presently in the mission area and operational. The Committee was, however, also informed of the decision not to renew the contract with UNMIS of an aviation unit consisting of six military utility helicopters beyond 31 October 2010. To make up for the loss of these assets, the Committee was informed that it was planned to redeploy two helicopters from other peacekeeping operations and that commercial capacity was being identified to replace the balance. **The Committee expects that every effort will be made to ensure that the necessary air assets are in place expeditiously to ensure that the Mission has the capability to deliver on its mandate.**

13. On mine clearance activities, the Committee was informed that since the establishment of the Mission, the United Nations Mine Action Office had progressively shifted its focus from opening routes to the clearance of large conventional minefields. In doing so, the Mine Action Office had reduced its road verification and survey and explosive ordnance disposal capacity, which is what will be required to support the referendum, and expanded its mechanical clearance capacity to tackle large-scale minefields. An additional mine action capacity of 12 teams is therefore proposed to cover areas in the north and south that are sensitive in the context of the referendum. In addition to clearing sites for construction of referendum support bases, these teams will provide the capacity for the Mine Action Office to clear mines, as required, in the approximately 5,500 polling stations for the referenda.

14. Concerning the requirements for the Secretary-General's Panel, the Committee noted that, in paragraph 78 of his report to the Security Council on the Sudan (S/2010/528), the Secretary-General had indicated that it was expected that UNDP would contribute an amount of $0.9 million. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the provision of those funds was uncertain, as the UNDP project documents for the referenda in the Sudan did not include the activities of the Panel and it would, therefore, require a decision by the basket fund steering committee. As such, no immediate disbursements could be made to facilitate the deployment of Panel support staff. The Committee was informed that should UNDP succeed in mobilizing resources for supporting the Panel, reimbursement to UNMIS would be made. **The Advisory Committee is of the view that the Mission should continue to pursue this issue with UNDP and requests that further information on the status of the contribution be included in the context of the performance report.**

V. Conclusion

15. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing arrangements for UNMIS for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are indicated in paragraph 13 of the note of the Secretary-General (A/65/509). **The Advisory Committee recommends that the Assembly appropriate the requested amount of $85,705,600 for the support of the referenda, in addition to the $938,000,000 already appropriated for the same period for the maintenance of the Mission under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 64/283. The**

Committee also recommends an assessment of the amount of $71,421,334 for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 April 2011 and an amount of $14,284,266 at a monthly rate of $7,142,133, should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the Mission beyond 30 April 2011.

16. **The Advisory Committee expects that the actual deployment of the temporary positions requested for support of the referenda and the Secretary-General's Panel will take fully into account the evolving situation on the ground and the functions envisaged for these positions.**

Documentation

- Note by the Secretary-General on financing arrangements for the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (A/65/509)
- Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan (S/2010/528)
- Budget for the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (A/64/632)
- Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 and proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (A/64/660/Add.3)
- General Assembly resolution 64/283 on the financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan
- Security Council resolution 1919 (2010)

Annex I

Status of expenditures as of 1 November 2010

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	*Appropriation*	*Obligation*	*Disbursement*	*Total expenditure*	*Percentage of appropriation*	*Average monthly cost*	*Balance*
212 Military observers	26 483.7	831.4	8 072.6	8 904.0	34	2 226.0	17 579.7
213 Military contingents	258 181.0	89 515.1	33 449.3	122 964.4	48	30 741.1	135 216.6
214 Civilian police	36 983.8	1 055.0	10 898.7	11 953.7	32	2 988.4	25 030.1
221 International staff	142 713.5	444.8	47 219.5	47 664.3	33	11 916.1	95 049.3
222 National staff	67 887.4		18 110.0	18 110.0	27	4 527.5	49 777.4
223 United Nations Volunteers	12 130.8	1 527.9	4 871.1	6 398.9	53	1 599.7	5 731.9
224 General temporary assistance	7 115.9		2 271.8	2 271.8	32	568.0	4 844.1
225 Government-provided personnel	1 779.7	7.7	480.0	487.8	27	121.9	1 291.9
227 Consultants	472.0	178.6	103.6	282.2	60	70.6	189.8
228 Official travel	5 160.9	397.4	1 549.3	1 946.7	38	486.7	3 214.2
230 Facilities and infrastructure	85 246.0	36 209.5	9 209.2	45 418.8	53	11 354.7	39 827.2
231 Ground transportation	19 482.8	9 549.4	3 384.1	12 933.5	66	3 233.4	6 549.3
232 Air transportation	152 706.1	101 623.6	27 977.2	129 600.8	85	32 400.2	23 105.3
233 Naval transportation	101.7	44.9	8.5	55.3	52	13.3	48.4
234 Communications	19 337.1	8 222.6	1 314.1	9 536.7	49	2 384.2	9 800.4
235 Information technology	15 189.9	4 317.1	911.7	5 228.7	34	1 307.2	9 961.2
236 Medical	9 851.4	4 296.5	74.9	4 371.5	44	1 092.9	5 479.9
237 Special equipment	2 753.5	1 376.8		1 376.8	50	344.2	1 376.8
238 Other supplies, services and equipment	73 422.8	26 210.8	2 928.9	29 139.7	40	7 284.9	44 283.1
239 Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	20.0		20.0	2	5.0	980.0
Total	**938 000.0**	**285 829.1**	**172 834.5**	**458 663.6**	**48.9**	**114 666.0**	**479 336.6**

Annex II

Detailed proposed staffing by component: status of 596 additional posts in support of referenda

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*					*National staff*				
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2/1*	*Subtotal*	*Field Service*	*Principal level*	*Other level*	*Security Service*	*Subtotal*	*National Officers*	*National General Service staff*	*National United Nations Volunteers*	*International United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Total																			
Referendum support (GTA) 2010/11 on board	—	—	1	1	2	2	9	2	17	4	—	—	—	4	—	73	—	174	268
Pending recruitment (GTA) 2010/11	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	6	27	—	—	66	93	—	51	4	174	328
Proposed 2010/11	**—**	**—**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**13**	**2**	**23**	**31**	**—**	**—**	**66**	**97**	**—**	**124**	**4**	**348**	**596**
Electoral Assistance Division																			
Referendum support (GTA) 2010/11 on board	—	—	1	1	2	—	5	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	173	244
Pending recruitment (GTA) 2010/11	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	171	201
Proposed 2010/11	**—**	**—**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**9**	**2**	**17**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**84**	**—**	**344**	**445**
Mission Support Division																			
Referendum support (GTA) 2010/11 on board	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	6	4	—	—	—	4	—	13	—	1	24
Pending recruitment (GTA) 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	27	—	—	66	93	—	27	4	3	127
Proposed 2010/11	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**4**	**—**	**6**	**31**	**—**	**—**	**66**	**97**	**—**	**40**	**4**	**4**	**151**
Security and Safety Section																			
Referendum support (GTA) 2010/11 on board	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Pending recruitment (GTA) 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	66	—	—	—	—	66
Proposed 2010/11	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**4**	**—**	**6**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**66**	**66**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**72**

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*					*National staff*				
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2/1*	*Subtotal*	*Field Service*	*Principal level*	*Other level*	*Security Service*	*Subtotal*	*National Officers*	*National General Service staff*	*National United Nations Volunteers*	*International United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Human Resources Section																			
Referendum support (GTA) 2010/11 on board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending recruitment (GTA) 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4**	—	—	**4**
Finance Section																			
Referendum support (GTA) 2010/11 on board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending recruitment (GTA) 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4**	—	—	**4**
General Services Section																			
Referendum support (GTA) 2010/11 on board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Pending recruitment (GTA) 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**9**	—	—	**9**
Medical Services Section																			
Referendum support (GTA) 2010/11 on board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending recruitment (GTA) 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3**	—	**3**

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*					*National staff*				
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2/1*	*Subtotal*	*Field Service*	*Principal level*	*Other level*	*Security Service*	*Subtotal*	*National Officers*	*National General Service staff*	*National United Nations Volunteers*	*International United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
UNV Support Office																			
Referendum support (GTA) 2010/11 on board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pending recruitment (GTA) 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1**	**4**	**5**
Communication and Information Technology Section																			
Referendum support (GTA) 2010/11 on board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Pending recruitment (GTA) 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3**	—	—	—	**3**	—	**2**	—	—	**5**
Engineering Section																			
Referendum support (GTA) 2010/11 on board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Pending recruitment (GTA) 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**8**	—	—	—	**8**	—	—	—	—	**8**
Movement Control Section																			
Referendum support (GTA) 2010/11 on board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending recruitment (GTA) 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	—		—	—	9
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**9**	—	—	—	**9**	—	—	—	—	**9**

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*					*National staff*				
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2/1*	*Subtotal*	*Field Service*	*Principal level*	*Other level*	*Security Service*	*Subtotal*	*National Officers*	*National General Service staff*	*National United Nations Volunteers*	*International United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Supply Section																			
Referendum support (GTA) 2010/11 on board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending recruitment (GTA) 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	16	—	—	24
Proposed 2010/11	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8**	**—**	**16**	**—**	**—**	**24**
Transport Section																			
Referendum support (GTA) 2010/11 on board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Pending recruitment (GTA) 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Proposed 2010/11	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**—**	**5**	**—**	**—**	**8**

Abbreviations: GTA, general temporary assistance; UNV, United Nations Volunteer.

Annex III

Planned distribution/deployment of the additional 596 positions in support of the referenda[a]

Component 1: Peace Process

Office: Electoral Division

International staff: 1 D-2, 1 D-1, 3 P-5, 1 P-4, 9 P-3, 2 P-2

National staff: 84 NS

United Nations Volunteers: 344 international

1. 1 D-2 Director, Khartoum.

2. 1 D-1 Deputy Director and Head of Office.

3. 1 D-1 Regional Coordinator for Northern Sudan.

4. 1 P-5 Deputy Head of Office, Juba.

5. 1 P-5 Head of Abyei Electoral Office.

6. 1 P-5 Legal Adviser, Khartoum.

7. 1 P-4 Logistics Officer in Abyei.

8. 7 P-3 State Referendum Adviser/Team Leaders based in one of the Southern Sudan state capitals.

9. 2 P-3 Observer Coordination Advisers, based in Khartoum.

10. 2 P-2 Associate Operations Officers reporting to the Chief Operations Adviser.

11. 84 national staff: 81 are drivers, one each allocated to the 79 county teams, two for Abyei (one for Abyei town and one for Agok). Two are interpreters based in Abyei, and one an administrative assistant also based in Abyei.

12. Of the 344 UNVs, 316 are county-level Electoral Support Officers in Southern Sudan (four in each county) and 12 are Abyei-based Electoral Support Officers.

13. 10 UNVs are Electoral Support Officers, based in Khartoum (2), Kassala (2), Kadugli (2), Ed Damazin (2) and El Fasher (2).

14. The remaining 6 international UNVs are Observer Assistance Officers, reporting to the Observer Coordination Advisers (P-3) in Khartoum and Juba, respectively, and to the Head of Office (P-5), Abyei. They will be based in Khartoum (2), Juba (2) and Abyei (2).

Component 5: Support

Office: Human Resources Section (including Travel and Visa Unit)

National staff: 4 NS

15. 2 national staff Travel and Protocol Assistants will be located in the Travel and Visa Unit in Khartoum.

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[a] Abbreviations: NS, national staff; UNV, United Nations Volunteer; FS, Field Service.

16. 2 national staff Human Resources Assistants will be required to provide recruitment, administration and separation support for the additional 124 national and 120 international referendum staff.

Component 5: Support

Office: Finance

National staff: 4 NS

17. 4 national staff Finance Assistants, located in Khartoum, will be required to process the additional claims, salary, entitlements and reimbursement of funds associated with support to the additional 596 referendum staff located throughout the Mission.

Component 5: Support

Office: General Services

National staff: 9 NS

18. 9 General Service Assistants (NS), located in Khartoum, will be required to support the additional 596 referendum personnel.

Component 5: Support

Office: Medical

United Nations Volunteers: 3 national

19. 3 Medical Officers (national UNV) will be located in Juba, Malakal and Wau to provide technical expertise and support to medical staff currently on the ground.

Component 5: Support

Office: UNV Office

United Nations Volunteers: 4 international, 1 national

20. 4 international and 1 national UNV to support a total of 348 international UNVs and 4 national UNVs to be located in Khartoum and Juba.

Component 5: Support

Office: Communication and Information Technology

International staff: 3 FS

National staff: 2 NS

21. 3 Technicians (FS) are required to provide communication and information technology support to the referendum teams located in the Mission area. They will be stationed in sector headquarters in Juba, Wau and Malakal.

22. 2 Inventory Assistants (NS) in Juba will be responsible to ensure the Mission is able to meet expectations in the delivery of services in support of the upcoming referendum.

Component 5: Support

Office: Engineering

International staff: 8 FS

23. 8 Construction Supervisors (FS) are required to provide engineering support to the 96 referendum teams located in the Mission area. Four dedicated teams will be formed in each of the above-mentioned sectors and will be tasked with providing effective engineering support to the referendum team locations within the sectors including in the new offices established in the 65 remote locations and the expansion of the existing sites for referendum offices in Southern Sudan and Abyei.

Component 5: Support

Office: Movement Control

International staff: 9 FS

24. 1 Movement Control Assistant in the Freight Planning Unit in Khartoum will provide assistance in planning, implementation and monitoring of movement of cargo by air, road, rail and river within the Mission area to meet customer requests in a timely manner.

25. 1 Movement Control Assistant (FS) is required to support the Passenger Booking Unit in Khartoum and 1 Movement Control Assistant (FS) in Juba.

26. 6 Movement Control Assistants (FS) will be positioned in the six state capital locations where the representation is currently by Air Liaison Officers.

Component 5: Support

Office: Supply

International staff: 8 FS

National staff: 16 NS

27. 8 Supply Assistants (FS), 5 in Juba and 1 each in Malakal, Wau and Abyei, are required to provide coordination of delivery of fuel to the anticipated extra 64 sites.

28. 16 Supply Assistants (NS) to be located in Juba, Malakal, Wau and Abyei are required to ensure the timely and efficient distribution and asset management of office furniture, office consumables and general supply items to the extra referendum staff stationed at both current UNMIS locations and the proposed 64 extra sites.

Component 5: Support

Office: Transport

International staff: 3 FS

National staff: 5 NS

29. 3 Vehicle Technicians (FS), located in Khartoum, are required to provide supervision and coordination of technical support to the additional staff and vehicles located in the 64 remote locations.

30. 5 Vehicle Technicians (NS) are required to be located in the team sites in sectors 1, 2 and 3 in Southern Sudan.

Component 5: Support

Office: Security

International staff: 2 P-4, 4 P-3, 66 FS

31. 1 P-4 Senior Security Information Analyst in Khartoum.

32. 1 P-4 Senior Operations Officer (Department of Safety and Security Joint Operations Centre) in Khartoum.

33. 2 P-3 Security Officers will be located in the Joint Operations Centre in Khartoum and 2 P-3 posts will be located in the Regional Operations Centre in Juba.

34. 1 FS-5 Security Officer will be located in the Joint Operations Centre in Khartoum and 1 FS-5 Security Officer will be located in the Regional Operations Centre in Juba.

35. 64 Security Officers (FS) will be assigned to support the county referendum teams deployed at referendum support bases.

Annex IV

Terms of Reference for the Secretary-General's Panel on the Referenda in the Sudan

Background

1. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement requires that two referenda are to be held by 9 January 2011: one in which the people of Southern Sudan vote for unity or secession, and the other which determines whether the area of Abyei remains in the north or becomes part of the south. The former is the crucial culmination of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement process. The latter will take place in a territory which, although relatively much smaller and lightly populated, is highly contested.

2. These referenda are of historic significance, with potential consequences for Sudanese, southern and northern, for neighbouring countries and for Africa as a whole.

3. In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 17 July 2010, the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement requested the United Nations to provide financial, technical and logistical assistance as well as a monitoring body as stipulated in the agreement. Further to this, the Secretary-General decided to establish a three-member Panel to monitor the process and further extend his good offices to this aspect of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement implementation. In accordance with standard practice, the United Nations does not usually monitor the electoral process in which it also provides technical assistance. In this case, however, the stakes and risks of the Southern Sudan referendum are very high for peace and stability in the Sudan, in the region and the whole continent.

4. The Panel is a separate entity from UNMIS to distinguish it clearly from the role of the Mission in the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Therefore it is distinct from the technical, logistical and security advisory support that UNMIS provides to the Referendum Commissions and other Sudanese authorities.

Tasks and responsibilities of the Panel

5. The tasks and responsibilities of the Panel are as follows:

(a) The Panel shall visit the Sudan at regular intervals — at times to be determined by the Panel in consultation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, while keeping the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations informed. The Panel shall be expected to visit the field at least to the State level should the need arise;

(b) The Panel will follow key referendum processes in Southern Sudan and Abyei, mainly through its Field Reporting Officers and during its visits to the Sudan;

(c) The Panel will assess information related to the referendum processes, including the political and security situation on the ground. In conducting its assessment, the Panel will endeavour to gather information from a broad representation of stakeholders;

(d) Of note, no specific benchmarks will be utilized to assess the process. Instead, the Panel will use field reports to guide it in its diplomatic efforts and to suggest preventative or corrective measures that will enhance the process and/or mitigate potential flash points or areas of disagreement between the parties and other major stakeholders;

(e) After each visit the Panel will submit a report to the Secretary-General;

(f) The Panel may issue periodic statements on its assessment of the situation on the ground and major issues to be resolved;

(g) The Panel shall have the discretion to intervene with stakeholders, using its good offices, should the Panel deem it necessary;

(h) The Panel will be assisted by a support office in Khartoum and Juba. The support office will prepare and brief members of the Panel, undertake to arrange all of the Panel's scheduling and travel/logistical support in coordination with UNMIS, and assist in the drafting of the Panel's reports to the Secretary-General;

(i) A Field Reporting Officer will be deployed to Abyei, all state capitals in the south, and an appropriate number of officers will be covering developments in the north;

(j) Following the referenda, the Panel shall provide a report to the Secretary-General on the conduct of the referenda.

Duration

6. The Panel and its staff (Support Office and Field Reporting Officers) will be in place for the entire duration of the referenda process, starting a few weeks ahead of the voter registration. It is envisaged that the Panel will visit the Sudan four to six times for a period of at least one week each time.

Annex V

Detailed break-down of 2011 referenda requirements, 1 July 2010 to 31 March 2011

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Apportionment	Referenda	Total requirements	Variance	
				Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)	(4)=(3)-(1)	(5)=(4)÷(1)
I. Military and police personnel					
1. Military observers					
Mission subsistence allowance	23 674.9	—	23 674.9	—	—
Travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation	2 617.4	—	2 617.4	—	—
Clothing allowance	99.8	—	99.8	—	—
Death and disability compensation	50.0	—	50.0	—	—
Rations	41.6	—	41.6	—	—
Total, line 1	**26 483.7**	**—**	**26 483.7**	**—**	**—**
2. Military contingents					
Standard troop cost reimbursement	126 299.3	—	126 299.3	—	—
Travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation	22 864.8	—	22 864.8	—	—
Recreational leave allowance	2 883.8	—	2 883.8	—	—
Daily allowance	4 277.0	—	4 277.0	—	—
Mission subsistence allowance	9 993.9	—	9 993.9	—	—
Death and disability compensation	320.0	—	320.0	—	—
Rations	35 295.8	—	35 295.8	—	—
Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment	51 926.4	—	51 926.4	—	—
Freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment	4 320.0	—	4 320.0	—	—
Total, line 2	**258 181.0**	**—**	**258 181.0**	**—**	**—**
3. United Nations police					
Mission subsistence allowance	33 454.4	—	33 454.4	—	—
Travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation	3 256.1	—	3 256.1	—	—
Clothing allowance	141.6	—	141.6	—	—
Death and disability compensation	75.0	—	75.0	—	—
Rations	56.7	—	56.7	—	—
Total, line 3	**36 983.8**	**—**	**36 983.8**	**—**	**—**
4. Formed police units					
Formed police units cost reimbursement	—	—	—	—	—
Travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation	—	—	—	—	—
Recreational leave allowance	—	—	—	—	—
Daily allowance	—	—	—	—	—

Category	Apportionment (1)	Referenda (2)	Total requirements (3)=(1)+(2)	Variance Amount (4)=(3)-(1)	Variance Percentage (5)=(4)÷(1)
Death and disability compensation	—	—	—	—	—
Rations	—	—	—	—	—
Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Total, line 4	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total, group I	**321 648.5**	**—**	**321 648.5**	**—**	**—**
II. Civilian personnel					
5. International staff					
International staff salaries	71 823.4	—	71 823.4	—	—
Staff assessment	15 515.7	—	15 515.7	—	—
Common staff costs	45 662.4	—	45 662.4	—	—
Hazardous duty station allowance	9 712.0	—	9 712.0	—	—
Mission subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—	—
Overtime	—	—	—	—	—
Other costs	—	—	—	—	—
Total, line 5	**142 713.5**	**—**	**142 713.5**	**—**	**—**
6. National staff					
National staff salaries	36 134.8	—	36 134.8	—	—
Staff assessment	9 039.4	—	9 039.4	—	—
Common staff costs	11 558.7	—	11 558.7	—	—
Hazardous duty station allowance	10 854.5	—	10 854.5	—	—
Overtime	300.0	—	300.0	—	—
Other costs	—	—	—	—	—
Total, line 6	**67 887.4**	**—**	**67 887.4**	**—**	**—**
7. United Nations Volunteers					
United Nations Volunteers	12 130.8	11 859.1	23 989.9	11 859.1	97.8
Total, line 7	**12 130.8**	**11 859.1**	**23 989.9**	**11 859.1**	**97.8**
8. General temporary assistance					
International staff					
Salaries	2 758.3	7 163.5	9 921.8	7 163.5	259.7
Common staff costs	1 820.5	4 719.3	6 539.8	4 719.3	259.2
Staff assessment	596.2	1 559.9	2 156.1	1 559.9	261.6

Category	Apportionment	Referenda	Total requirements	Variance	
				Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)	(4)=(3)-(1)	(5)=(4)÷(1)
Hazardous duty station allowance	412.8	1 358.1	1 770.9	1 358.1	329.0
Mission subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**5 587.8**	**14 800.8**	**20 388.6**	**14 800.8**	**264.9**
National staff					
Salaries	698.7	458.2	1 156.9	458.2	65.6
Common staff costs	223.5	146.6	370.1	146.6	65.6
Staff assessment	174.6	114.5	289.1	114.5	65.6
Hazardous duty station allowance	283.7	346.9	630.6	346.9	122.3
Subtotal	**1 380.5**	**1 066.2**	**2 446.7**	**1 066.2**	**77.2**
Other personnel					
Salaries	147.6	—	147.6	—	—
Subtotal	**147.6**	**—**	**147.6**	**—**	**—**
Total, line 8	**7 115.9**	**15 867.0**	**22 982.9**	**15 867.0**	**223.0**
Total, group II	**229 847.6**	**27 726.1**	**257 573.7**	**27 726.1**	**12.1**
III. Operational costs					
9. Government-provided personnel					
Mission subsistence allowance	1 704.8	—	1 704.8	—	—
Travel on assignment/repatriation	74.9	—	74.9	—	—
Total, line 9	**1 779.7**	**—**	**1 779.7**	**—**	**—**
10. Civilian electoral observers					
Mission subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—	—
Travel on assignment/repatriation	—	—	—	—	—
Total, line 10	**—**	**—**		**—**	**—**
11. Consultants					
Consultants, non-training	114.8	614.0	728.8	614.0	534.8
Training consultants	357.2	—	357.2	—	—
Total, line 11	**472.0**	**614.0**	**1 086.0**	**614.0**	**130.1**
12. Official travel					
Official travel, non-training	4 436.8	508.7	4 945.5	508.7	11.5
Official travel, training	724.1	956.7	1 680.8	956.7	132.1
Total, line 12	**5 160.9**	**1 465.4**	**6 626.3**	**1 465.4**	**28.4**

Category	Apportionment (1)	Referenda (2)	Total requirements (3)=(1)+(2)	Variance Amount (4)=(3)-(1)	Variance Percentage (5)=(4)÷(1)
13. Facilities and infrastructure					
Acquisition of prefabricated facilities	—	3.4	3.4	3.4	—
Acquisition of miscellaneous facilities and infrastructure	—	0.4	0.4	0.4	—
Acquisition of bridges for infrastructure	—	—	—	—	—
Acquisition of electrical equipment	—	0.6	0.6	0.6	—
Acquisition of refrigeration equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Acquisition of generators	—	2.8	2.8	2.8	—
Acquisition of water purification equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Acquisition of water and septic tank	833.8	—	833.8	—	—
Acquisition of accommodation equipment	—	51.4	51.4	51.4	—
Acquisition of fuel tank and pumps	—	—	—	—	—
Acquisition of office furniture	213.5	72.0	285.5	72.0	33.7
Acquisition of office equipment	80.2	122.6	202.8	122.6	152.9
Acquisition of field defence equipment	—	0.3	0.3	0.3	—
Acquisition of security and safety equipment	472.8	—	472.8	—	—
Acquisition of fire-fighting equipment	152.7	4.4	157.1	4.4	2.9
Rental of premises	1 324.9	163.2	1 488.1	163.2	12.3
Rental of office equipment	1 179.9	48.8	1 228.7	48.8	4.1
Utilities	1 549.0	5.3	1 554.3	5.3	0.3
Maintenance services	9 364.1	167.8	9 531.9	167.8	1.8
Security services	3 117.0	2 415.8	5 532.8	2 415.8	77.5
Alteration and renovation services	2 366.0	—	2 366.0	—	—
Construction services	14 073.3	1 600.0	15 673.3	1 600.0	11.4
Stationery and office supplies	693.5	121.2	814.7	121.2	17.5
Spare parts and supplies	2 366.3	69.1	2 435.4	69.1	2.9
Maintenance supplies	1 920.8	115.4	2 036.2	115.4	6.0
Field defence supplies	1 072.1	334.3	1 406.4	334.3	31.2
Petrol, oil and lubricants	25 424.2	413.5	25 837.7	413.5	1.6
Sanitation and cleaning materials	318.4	50.1	368.5	50.1	15.7
Contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment	18 723.5	—	18 723.5	—	—
Total, line 13	**85 246.0**	**5 762.4**	**91 008.4**	**5 762.4**	**6.8**
14. Ground transportation					
Acquisition of vehicles	1 665.4	—	1 665.4	—	—
Acquisition of vehicle workshop equipment	107.1	643.7	750.8	643.7	601.0
Rental of vehicles	200.0	—	200.0	—	—
Repairs and maintenance	1 300.0	—	1 300.0	—	—
Liability insurance	729.9	15.1	745.0	15.1	2.1

Category	Apportionment	Referenda	Total requirements	Variance	
				Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)	(4)=(3)-(1)	(5)=(4)÷(1)
Spare parts	2 842.2	226.7	3 068.9	226.7	8.0
Petrol, oil and lubricants	12 638.2	428.9	13 067.1	428.9	3.4
Total, line 14	**19 482.8**	**1 314.4**	**20 797.2**	**1 314.4**	**6.7**
15. Air transportation					
Equipment and supplies	169.3	—	169.3	—	—
Services	1 708.5	—	1 708.5	—	—
Landing fees and ground handling charges	227.8	—	227.8	—	—
Air crew subsistence allowance	43.7	—	43.7	—	—
Petrol, oil and lubricants	36 054.8	3 255.4	39 310.2	3 255.4	9.0
Fixed wing					
Liability insurance	95.4	—	95.4	—	—
Rental and operation	32 864.6	—	32 864.6	—	—
Helicopters					
Liability insurance	541.9	49.8	591.7	49.8	9.2
Rental and operation	81 000.1	26 091.3	107 091.4	26 091.3	32.2
Total, line 15	**152 706.1**	**29 396.5**	**182 102.6**	**29 396.5**	**19.3**
16. Naval transportation					
Acquisition of marine vessels	—	—	—	—	—
Rental and operation	—	—	—	—	—
Liability insurance	20.9	—	20.9	—	—
Spare parts/repairs/maintenance and supplies	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol, oil and lubricants	80.8	—	80.8	—	—
Total, line 16	**101.7**	**—**	**101.7**	**—**	**—**
17. Communications					
Acquisition of communications equipment	336.0	1 384.4	1 720.4	1 384.4	412.0
Commercial communications	3 910.0	5 004.4	8 914.4	5 004.4	128.0
Maintenance of equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Communications support services	4 153.4	402.4	4 555.8	402.4	9.7
Rental of equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Spare parts	1 200.5	220.9	1 421.4	220.9	18.4
Contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment	8 337.8	—	8 337.8	—	—
Public information					
Acquisition of public information equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Public information services	1 177.0	255.0	1 432.0	255.0	21.7

Category	Apportionment (1)	Referenda (2)	Total requirements (3)=(1)+(2)	Variance Amount (4)=(3)-(1)	Variance Percentage (5)=(4)÷(1)
Rental of equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Supplies and maintenance	222.4	—	222.4	—	—
Total, line 17	**19 337.1**	**7 267.1**	**26 604.2**	**7 267.1**	**37.6**
18. Information technology					
Acquisition of equipment	5 193.0	991.3	6 184.3	991.3	19.1
Acquisition of software packages	111.4	—	111.4	—	—
Information technology services	6 131.7	507.5	6 639.2	507.5	8.3
Rental of equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance and repair of equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Licenses, fees and rental of software	1 890.4	48.4	1 938.8	48.4	2.6
Spare parts and supplies	1 863.4	126.6	1 990.0	126.6	6.8
Total, line 18	**15 189.9**	**1 673.8**	**16 863.7**	**1 673.8**	**11.0**
19. Medical					
Acquisition of equipment	9.8	—	9.8	—	—
Medical services	753.0	—	753.0	—	—
Rental of equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Supplies	1 010.1	—	1 010.1	—	—
Contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment	8 078.5	—	8 078.5	—	—
Total, line 19	**9 851.4**	**—**	**9 851.4**	**—**	**—**
20. Special equipment					
Acquisition of observation equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Mine detection and mine clearing equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment	2 753.5	—	2 753.5	—	—
Total, line 20	**2 753.5**	**—**	**2 753.5**	**—**	**—**
21. Other supplies, services and equipment					
Acquisition of other equipment	311.2	235.5	546.7	235.5	75.7
Welfare	307.1	—	307.1	—	—
Mine detection and mine clearing services	43 289.8	1 000.0	44 289.8	1 000.0	2.3
Mine detection and mine clearing supplies	—	6 500.0	6 500.0	6 500.0	—
Subscriptions	70.7	—	70.7	—	—
Printing and reproduction	212.0	—	212.0	—	—
Operational maps	—	—	—	—	—
Uniforms, flags and decals	484.9	—	484.9	—	—
Personal protection gear	272.8	278.4	551.2	278.4	102.1
Training fees, supplies and services	1 087.0	12.0	1 099.0	12.0	1.1

Category	Apportionment	Referenda	Total requirements	Variance	
				Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)	(4)=(3)-(1)	(5)=(4)÷(1)
Election materials	—	—	—	—	—
Official functions	35.4	—	35.4	—	—
Other hospitality	—	—	—	—	—
External audit	331.9	—	331.9	—	—
General insurance	0.5	—	0.5	—	—
Bank charges	3 000.0	—	3 000.0	—	—
Claims/write-offs/adjustments	30.5	—	30.5	—	—
Other freight and related costs	4 914.0	2 460.0	7 374.0	2 460.0	50.1
Rations, other	445.0	—	445.0	—	—
Loss on exchange	—	—	—	—	—
Other services	18 630.0	—	18 630.0	—	—
Total, line 21	**73 422.8**	**10 485.9**	**83 908.7**	**10 485.9**	**14.3**
22. Quick-impact projects					
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	—	1 000.0	—	—
Total, line 22	**1 000.0**	**—**	**1 000.0**	**—**	**—**
Total, group III	**386 503.9**	**57 979.5**	**444 483.4**	**57 979.5**	**15.0**
Gross requirements	**938 000.0**	**85 705.6**	**1 023 705.6**	**85 705.6**	**9.1**
Staff assessment income	25 325.9	1 559.9	26 885.8	1 559.9	6.2
Net requirements	**912 674.1**	**84 145.7**	**996 819.8**	**84 145.7**	**9.2**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**938 000.0**	**85 705.6**	**1 023 705.6**	**85 705.6**	**9.1**

United Nations A/65/572–S/2010/585

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 33, 34, 39, 66 and 75

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Prevention of armed conflict

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance:

Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

Letter dated 9 November 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing this letter in response to documents A/65/515-S/2010/531 and A/65/534-S/2010/547, circulated by Azerbaijan on 19 and 22 October 2010. The letters would have been discarded as repetitive withering passages of Azerbaijani anti-Armenian propaganda and apparent falsification of historic facts, if not for the recent loud and more frequent pronouncements of territorial claims against Armenia by the highest authorities of Azerbaijan accompanied by a new wave of militaristic rhetoric and threats.

As such, I would like to draw your attention to the following.

Azerbaijan spares no means or effort to justify its aggressive stance through dissemination of animosity, racial hatred and prejudices against Armenians, Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh. It is appalling that even while making statements in front of children Ilham Aliyev, President of Azerbaijan, is swinging swords bragging about Azerbaijani military might, existing weaponry and ammunitions, preparedness of the army and readiness to exhort to use of force: "... I have repeatedly said that present-day Armenia, the territory, called the Republic of Armenia on the map, is an ancient Azerbaijani land ... Our children must know this, they should know that present-day Armenia locates in ancient Azerbaijani lands ..." (see News.az 16 October 2010, "On October 14 President Ilham Aliyev attended the opening of new secondary school No. 1, Yevlakh"). The Azerbaijani President makes such statements very often, the latest one being on 7 November 2010 (see official website of the President of Azerbaijan).

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Such Azeri falsifications are endless, and the above-mentioned letters addressed to you completely misinterpret the statements made by the President of the Republic of Armenia, Serzh Sargsyan. The statement has been published and is available on the official website of the President (www.president.am).

It comes as no surprise that such hateful statements being presented to the Azerbaijani public are being accompanied by the destruction of the Armenian cultural heritage and monuments located on the present territory of Azerbaijan. The annihilation of thousands of Armenian *khachqars* (cross-stones) in Nakhijevan, dating from the ninth to the sixteenth centuries, is an apparent example of vandalism, when under the watchful eyes of the Azerbaijani leadership its soldiers bulldozed the world-known medieval Armenian cemetery and turned it into a military training ground with the sole purpose of erasing all traces or memories of Armenians.

Unfortunately, despite numerous calls made by Armenia, the fact of vandalism remains unaddressed by the United Nations system, and UNESCO in particular.

Being a member of the United Nations, Azerbaijan, with surprising persistence, acts in contravention to the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, by threatening international peace and security, acting against the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and hampering regional cooperation.

From the very outset, Azerbaijan adhered to the policy of solving the Nagorno Karabakh conflict by force, carrying out ethnic cleansings in Armenian-populated areas of Azerbaijan and Nagorno Karabakh, and unleashing military aggression with the participation of thousands of mercenaries from known international terrorist organizations against the people of Nagorno Karabakh who had exercised their right to self-determination. Those directly responsible for those crimes are not only turned into heroes in Azerbaijan, but, at present, occupy high-ranking positions.

Continuing its policy of solving the Nagorno Karabakh problem by force, Azerbaijan rejects the calls from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the OSCE participating States, the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chair countries and other international organizations to reinforce the ceasefire regime, instigates provocations on the line of contact and attempts to hamper the negotiation process within the OSCE Minsk Group mandated with reaching a settlement to the conflict by the international community.

Resorting to such statements and actions, Azerbaijan tries to disguise its wrongdoings and evade responsibility for militarizing the Nagorno Karabakh conflict and its consequences. If Azerbaijan is keen on achieving resolution to the Nagorno Karabakh conflict, it had better direct the energy and resources wasted on such groundless and provocative actions towards substantial rather than formal participation in the negotiation process within the OSCE Minsk Group.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33, 34, 39, 66 and 75, and the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/65/573-S/2010/586

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 119
Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 10 November 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a resolution adopted by the Federal Cabinet of Pakistan on 10 November 2010 and a press release, issued on 8 November 2010 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan, on the question of Security Council reform (see annexes).

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 119, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Amjad Hussain B. **Sial**
Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative

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Annex I to the letter dated 10 November 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Resolution adopted by the Cabinet on 10 November 2010

The Cabinet expressed its serious concern and strong disappointment at the decision of the United States to support a permanent seat for India on the United Nations Security Council.

This decision has grave ramifications for the direction and prospects of the system of multilateral cooperation as envisaged by the founding fathers of the United Nations Charter. It also has implications for peace and security and stability in Asia, particularly South Asia.

It is incomprehensible that the United States has sought to support India, whose credentials with respect to observing United Nations Charter principles and international law are at best chequered.

This is most explicitly illustrated by India's disregard of Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir and gross and systematic violations of the fundamental human rights of the Kashmiri people.

The future of the United Nations and of succeeding generations cannot and must not be premised on considerations of power politics, politics of expediency, bereft of morals and ideals, which must be the guiding spirit for an enlightened international order.

Pakistan, along with a large number of members of the international community, supports a principled process of reform of the Security Council. This process should be based on respect for the cardinal principles of the United Nations Charter, including the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

Islamabad, 10 November 2010

Annex II to the letter dated 10 November 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Press release

Pakistan on United States support for India's bid for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council

Pakistan has taken due note of the United States' expression of support for a permanent seat for India on any reformed Security Council. The United States, however, has acknowledged that the Security Council reform is a difficult process and will take significant time.

Pakistan believes that the United States endorsement of India's bid for a permanent seat on the Security Council adds to the complexity of the process of reform of the Council.

Pakistan's position on Security Council reform is based on principles. Any reform of the Council that contradicts the very fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter, including the principles of sovereign equality, equal rights and self-determination, and the principle of collective security, would gravely undermine the system of international relations based on the United Nations Charter principles.

India's aspirations for recognition as a global power notwithstanding, there are reasons enough to discredit this proposed direction of the process of Security Council reform, such as India's conduct in its relations with its neighbours and its continued flagrant violations of Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir.

In a globalized and interdependent world, multilateral cooperation can only flourish if it is based on respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is consistent with recognized norms of inter-State conduct and international law.

Pakistan hopes that the United States, which contributed immensely to the founding of the United Nations system and, in particular, its Charter principles, will take a moral view and not base itself on any temporary expediency or exigencies of power politics.

Islamabad, 8 November 2010

United Nations A/65/574

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 68 (a) and 129

Promotion and protection of human rights: implementation of human rights instruments

Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Revised estimates resulting from the increase in the number of members of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment pursuant to article 5 of the Optional Protocol

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment resulting from the increase in the number of members, pursuant to article 5 of the Optional Protocol (A/65/500). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification.

2. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 5 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, after the fiftieth ratification of or accession to the Protocol, the number of the members of the Subcommittee shall increase to 25. The Secretary-General, in paragraph 23.34 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 (A/64/6 (Sect. 23)), informed the General Assembly that the Subcommittee would expand to 25 experts when the Optional Protocol entered into force with 50 States parties, which was expected to occur during the biennium 2010-2011.

3. The estimated total net requirements in this connection comprise: (a) an amount of $2,233,500 for 2011; and (b) an amount of $5,474,000 for the biennium 2012-2013.

4. For the biennium 2010-2011, the total additional requirements of $2,233,500 for the year 2011 would be met from the provisions of the contingency fund of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, as summarized in paragraphs 6-10 below.

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5. For the biennium 2012-2013, total estimated requirements of $5,474,000 under: (a) section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management ($3,079,200); (b) section 23, Human rights ($2,336,000); and (c) section 28E, Administration, Geneva ($58,800) would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

6. Under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, estimated requirements for 2011 of $1,164,600 for the Division of Conference Management of the United Nations Office at Geneva are for interpretation services for 30 meetings and documentation services for 3,960 estimated standard pages. The increase in membership of the Subcommittee would also result in an increase in workload primarily as a result of the inclusion of three new working languages, Arabic, French and Russian, in addition to the current two working languages, English and Spanish. It is also expected to have the pre- and in-session documentation translated into Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish, while the post-sessional records will continue to be issued in the six official languages. In addition, the Committee was informed that the confidential nature of some of the documents related to the Optional Protocol precludes the use of external contractual translation and therefore they must be processed in-house.

7. Cognizant of the dual challenges of increased documentation workload and the confidentiality requirements, the Secretary-General indicates that the Division of Conference Management of the United Nations Office at Geneva has analysed its overall documentation workload as regards confidentiality and deadline restrictions. He is proposing to increase the use of contractual translation for some documentation that does not have confidentiality requirements and deadline restrictions. This would allow for the realignment of the Division's in-house capacity to process documentation related to the Optional Protocol. The expanded use of contractual translation is estimated at $700,000 per annum.

8. Further under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, the Secretary-General proposes to establish, effective 1 January 2011, four new posts (2 P-5 and 2 P-4) at an estimated cost of $464,600 for 2011. These additional resources are required to provide sufficient quality control capacity, in line with the extended use of contractual translation, and to strengthen the revision function. It is envisaged that with this proposal, the documentation related to the Optional Protocol could be processed internally in a cost-effective manner as well as to meet the requirements related to quality, confidentiality and deadline restrictions.

9. Under section 23, Human rights, the expanded Subcommittee would give rise to additional requirements estimated at $996,800 in 2011, as follows:

(a) Travel, daily subsistence allowance and terminal expenses for attendance at three sessions of the Subcommittee in Geneva for 15 additional members as mandated by the Optional Protocol ($369,500);

(b) Travel, daily subsistence allowance and terminal expenses of members for country, advisory and follow-up visits ($160,400);

(c) Provision for the establishment of three new posts (1 P-3, 1 P-2 and 1 General Service (GS) Other level (OL) to provide support to the Subcommittee

($241,600) in view of the additional proposed visits by the Subcommittee (see A/65/500, paras. 22-25);

(d) Travel of staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to accompany members of the Subcommittee on country, advisory and follow-up visits ($105,500);

(e) General operating expenses (rental of vehicles, communications, rental of office premises and other miscellaneous services) ($119,800).

10. Under section 28E, Administration, Geneva, an estimated amount of $72,100 is required for recurring and non-recurrent costs associated with the seven proposed posts for establishment in 2011 (see paras. 8-9 above).

11. With respect to the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish two P-5 and two P-4 posts for quality control and revision functions in the Division of Conference Management of the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Advisory Committee recalls the concerns it raised regarding the adequacy of staffing levels to address the overall conference servicing requirements of Geneva, and in particular, the Human Rights Council. The Committee also reiterates that the Department should explore opportunities for sharing the additional documentation workload among all four conference-servicing duty stations (see A/64/7, para. I.89).

12. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the six P-2 associate translator posts provided for in General Assembly resolution 64/244 have not adequately addressed the needs of the Division. The Committee was further informed that these posts have proven difficult to fill. **The Advisory Committee recommends the establishment of two P-5 and two P-4 temporary posts within existing resources to meet the immediate needs of the Division and to be reported in the context of the second performance report. Furthermore, the Committee recommends that the long-term conference servicing requirements of the Division, including the continued need for the four temporary posts, be addressed in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2012-2013.**

13. **With regard to the proposal to establish one P-3, one P-2 and one GS (OL) under section 23, Human rights, the Advisory Committee recommends that one P-3 and one GS (OL) be established as temporary posts to be accommodated within the section's available resources and reported in the context of the second performance report. The Advisory Committee recommends that the ongoing requirement to establish these new posts be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.**

14. **The Advisory Committee believes that the proposed amount of $700,000 for contractual translation under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, should be accommodated within the resources appropriated under the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 and reported in the context of the second performance report.**

15. **The Advisory Committee recommends approval of the proposals of the Secretary-General (see A/65/500, paras. 37-40), subject to its observations and recommendations in paragraphs 12-14 above.**

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Promotion and protection of human rights: implementation of human rights instruments

Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Revised estimates resulting from the increase in the number of members of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment pursuant to article 5 of the Optional Protocol

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment resulting from the increase in the number of members, pursuant to article 5 of the Optional Protocol (A/65/500). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification.

2. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 5 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, after the fiftieth ratification of or accession to the Protocol, the number of the members of the Subcommittee shall increase to 25. The Secretary-General, in paragraph 23.34 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 (A/64/6 (Sect. 23)), informed the General Assembly that the Subcommittee would expand to 25 experts when the Optional Protocol entered into force with 50 States parties, which was expected to occur during the biennium 2010-2011.

3. The estimated total net requirements in this connection comprise: (a) an amount of $2,233,500 for 2011; and (b) an amount of $5,474,000 for the biennium 2012-2013.

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4. For the biennium 2010-2011, the total additional requirements of $2,233,500 for the year 2011 would be met from the provisions of the contingency fund of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, as summarized in paragraphs 6-10 below.

5. For the biennium 2012-2013, total estimated requirements of $5,474,000 under: (a) section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management ($3,079,200); (b) section 23, Human rights ($2,336,000); and (c) section 28E, Administration, Geneva ($58,800) would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

6. Under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, estimated requirements for 2011 of $1,164,600 for the Division of Conference Management of the United Nations Office at Geneva are for interpretation services for 30 meetings and documentation services for 3,960 estimated standard pages. The increase in membership of the Subcommittee would also result in an increase in workload primarily as a result of the inclusion of three new working languages, Arabic, French and Russian, in addition to the current two working languages, English and Spanish. It is also expected to have the pre- and in-session documentation translated into Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish, while the post-sessional records will continue to be issued in the six official languages. In addition, the Committee was informed that the confidential nature of some of the documents related to the Optional Protocol precludes the use of external contractual translation and therefore they must be processed in-house.

7. Cognizant of the dual challenges of increased documentation workload and the confidentiality requirements, the Secretary-General indicates that the Division of Conference Management of the United Nations Office at Geneva has analysed its overall documentation workload as regards confidentiality and deadline restrictions. He is proposing to increase the use of contractual translation for some documentation that does not have confidentiality requirements and deadline restrictions. This would allow for the realignment of the Division's in-house capacity to process documentation related to the Optional Protocol. The expanded use of contractual translation is estimated at $700,000 per annum.

8. Further under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, the Secretary-General proposes to establish, effective 1 January 2011, four new posts (2 P-5 and 2 P-4) at an estimated cost of $464,600 for 2011. These additional resources are required to provide sufficient quality control capacity, in line with the extended use of contractual translation, and to strengthen the revision function. It is envisaged that with this proposal, the documentation related to the Optional Protocol could be processed internally in a cost-effective manner as well as to meet the requirements related to quality, confidentiality and deadline restrictions.

9. Under section 23, Human rights, the expanded Subcommittee would give rise to additional requirements estimated at $996,800 in 2011, as follows:

(a) Travel, daily subsistence allowance and terminal expenses for attendance at three sessions of the Subcommittee in Geneva for 15 additional members as mandated by the Optional Protocol ($369,500);

(b) Travel, daily subsistence allowance and terminal expenses of members for country, advisory and follow-up visits ($160,400);

(c) Provision for the establishment of three new posts (1 P-3, 1 P-2 and 1 General Service (GS) Other level (OL) to provide support to the Subcommittee ($241,600) in view of the additional proposed visits by the Subcommittee (see A/65/500, paras. 22-25);

(d) Travel of staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to accompany members of the Subcommittee on country, advisory and follow-up visits ($105,500);

(e) General operating expenses (rental of vehicles, communications, rental of office premises and other miscellaneous services) ($119,800).

10. Under section 28E, Administration, Geneva, an estimated amount of $72,100 is required for recurring and non-recurrent costs associated with the seven proposed posts for establishment in 2011 (see paras. 8-9 above).

11. With respect to the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish two P-5 and two P-4 posts for quality control and revision functions in the Division of Conference Management of the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Advisory Committee recalls the concerns it raised regarding the adequacy of staffing levels to address the overall conference servicing requirements of Geneva, and in particular, the Human Rights Council. The Committee also reiterates that the Department should explore opportunities for sharing the additional documentation workload among all four conference-servicing duty stations (see A/64/7, para. I.89).

12. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the six P-2 associate translator posts provided for in General Assembly resolution 64/244 have not adequately addressed the needs of the Division. The Committee was further informed that these posts have proven difficult to fill. **The Advisory Committee recommends the establishment of two P-5 and two P-4 temporary posts within existing resources to meet the immediate needs of the Division and to be reported in the context of the second performance report. Furthermore, the Committee recommends that the long-term conference servicing requirements of the Division, including the continued need for the four temporary posts, be addressed in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2012-2013.**

13. **With regard to the proposal to establish one P-3, one P-2 and one GS (OL) under section 23, Human rights, the Advisory Committee recommends that one P-3 and one GS (OL) be established as temporary posts to be accommodated within the section's available resources and reported in the context of the second performance report. The Advisory Committee recommends that the ongoing requirement to establish these new posts be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.**

14. **The Advisory Committee believes that the proposed amount of $700,000 for contractual translation under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, should be accommodated within the resources appropriated under the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 and reported in the context of the second performance report.**

15. **The Advisory Committee recommends approval of the proposals of the Secretary-General (see A/65/500, paras. 37-40), subject to its observations and recommendations in paragraphs 12-14 above.**

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Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Revised security management framework and revised estimates relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 under section 5, Peacekeeping operations, related to a strengthened and unified security management system for the United Nations

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the revised security management framework and revised estimates relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 under section 5, Peacekeeping operations, related to a strengthened and unified security management system for the United Nations (A/65/320 and Corr.1). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification.

I. Revised framework for accountability for the United Nations security management system

2. Section I of the report of the Secretary-General, which was submitted pursuant to paragraph 139 of General Assembly resolution 64/243, provides background information on the development of the framework for accountability for the United Nations security management system, gives an overview of the most recent revisions to the framework and describes the efforts currently under way to replace the current security phase system with a new security level system.

3. In paragraphs 3 and 4 of his report, the Secretary-General indicates that, following the attack on the United Nations premises in Algiers in 2007, the Independent Panel on the Safety and Security of United Nations Personnel and Premises Worldwide highlighted the need for a review of the framework for accountability in order to identify where further clarity might be needed. Accordingly, on the basis of guidance from both the United Nations System Chief

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Executives Board for Coordination and its High-level Committee on Management, the framework was extensively reviewed and updated by the Department of Safety and Security and the steering group of the Inter-Agency Security Management Network before being endorsed by the Chief Executives Board in early October 2009. The full text of the revised framework for accountability is attached to the report of the Secretary-General as annex I.

4. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the 10 points set out in paragraph 7, subparagraphs (a) to (j), of the report of the Secretary-General represented the most significant revisions to the framework for accountability, and that the revisions reflected the change in organizational culture described in the new mission statement for the United Nations security management system (see A/65/320 and Corr.1, annex I, sect. B). That statement, which was based on the principle of "how to stay" (as opposed to "when to leave"), indicated that the goal of the security management system was to enable the United Nations to conduct its activities while ensuring the safety, security and well-being of personnel and the security of United Nations premises and assets. Given that staff members were the primary enablers of United Nations programmes, keeping them safe while they worked, including in high-threat areas, was the most important contribution of the security management system to programme delivery.

5. The Advisory Committee was further informed that the revised framework acknowledged, for the first time, that continued programme delivery meant that there would always be some residual risk. In this connection, the Advisory Committee notes that the revised framework states that "in accepting responsibility and accountability for security management, the United Nations recognizes that fatalities and/or casualties may occur, even though appropriate efforts are being made and measures implemented to reduce to an acceptable level the risks to its personnel, premises and assets" (see A/65/320 and Corr.1, annex I, sect. A, para. 4).

6. Section D of the accountability framework clarifies the roles and responsibilities of all the actors in the security management system, ranging from the Secretary-General, who, as chief administrative officer of the Organization, is accountable to Member States for the overall safety and security of United Nations personnel, premises and assets at headquarters and field locations, to local security assistants, who are recruited at the country level and provide assistance in preparing security risk assessments, minimum operating security standards and minimum operating residential security standards and in monitoring the implementation of security policies and procedures (ibid., sect. D, paras. 8, 25 and 26). More detailed information on the specific roles and responsibilities of all the actors referred to in the framework is set out in annex II to the report of the Secretary-General.

7. The revised accountability framework indicates, inter alia, that designated officials for security are appointed by the Secretary-General, and accredited as such to the host Government, in each country or designated area where the United Nations is present. The designated official is accountable to the Secretary-General, through the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security, and is responsible for the security of United Nations personnel, premises and assets throughout the country or designated area (ibid., para. 13). The Advisory Committee notes, however, that some actors mentioned in the framework, in particular single-agency security officers and personnel employed by organizations of the United Nations system, do not appear to have a direct reporting line to the designated official. It

was explained to the Committee, upon enquiry, that field missions tended to operate in a "networked security environment", where information on security matters was shared horizontally as well as vertically. Thus, while single-agency security officers, for example, reported to the executive head of their respective organizations rather than directly to the designated official, they were also responsible for supporting the designated official through coordination with the chief security adviser/security adviser.

8. In section I.C of his report, the Secretary-General gives an overview of the new security level system, which, on the recommendation of the Independent Panel, is to replace the existing security phase system. The Secretary-General states, inter alia, that the new security level system is designed to support the broader United Nations security risk management process. It is a tool that can accurately and transparently reflect the specific threat-based security environment in which the United Nations system operates, and is based on a structured threat assessment with standardized categories of threats that can be evaluated using standardized variables in a uniform way, thereby allowing the same technical analytical process to be applied worldwide.

9. Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with detailed information on the rationale behind the introduction of the new security level system, the methodology used for its development and testing and the implementation schedule. In brief, the Committee was informed that the new system was based on an analysis of threats and hazards, which were evaluated using the above-mentioned structured threat assessment. The threat assessment employed five general categories, namely four threats (armed conflict, terrorism, crime and civil unrest) and hazards. Since some threats, at their most serious, were more dangerous to the United Nations than others, each category was assigned a different weight so that the resulting security level better reflected reality. Each threat or hazard category was examined separately and broken down into three components (intent, capability and inhibiting context for threats, and history, intensity/severity and warning/preparedness for hazards). A value, determined on the basis of facts on the ground and professional judgement, was assigned to each of the three components. The weighted scores for each category were then added up and used to determine the security level. The new system comprised six levels, numbered from 1 to 6 (minimal to extreme). There was no level zero because the system was designed to acknowledge that some latent threat existed in even the safest environments.

10. The Advisory Committee notes from the information provided to it that the security levels are intended to serve as the starting points for management actions, and that the new system de-links the determination of security levels from administrative and financial decisions by removing security measures (relocation, evacuation) and security-related entitlements (hazard pay) that were previously triggered automatically by the declaration of certain security phases. A table summarizing the six levels of the new system, the recommended management actions and the relevant level of authority and oversight is attached to the present report (see annex).

11. As the Secretary-General indicates in paragraphs 12 to 20 of his report, the new security level system has been pilot tested in Colombia, Israel/West Bank/Gaza, Kenya, Somalia and the Sudan and is being implemented in three stages. The new system is due to become fully operational on 1 January 2011. Upon enquiry,

representatives of the Secretary-General confirmed that the Department of Safety and Security was on track to complete implementation by that date.

12. Paragraphs 21 and 22 of the report of the Secretary-General provide information on guidelines for acceptable risk, which have been developed in support of the "how to stay" paradigm and describe how the Organization can accept higher levels of residual risk when there is a need to implement vital programmes. The guidelines were pilot tested in five locations at the same time as the security level system. The Secretary-General indicates that, while feedback from the pilot test participants was very positive, it was recognized that the part of the model dealing with determining "programme criticality" required clear definitions and the establishment of a clear framework for decision-making. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that an assessment of programme criticality in high-risk areas entailed ascertaining exactly who was on the ground and what they were doing with a view to balancing the value of the programme against the additional risk required to deliver it.

13. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 22 of the report of the Secretary-General that the High-level Committee on Management has established a separate working group to study the issue of programme criticality. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the working group was composed of representatives of the member organizations of the Chief Executives Board with large field operations (namely the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme), as well as representatives of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Safety and Security and the Department of Field Support. The working group had been tasked with defining the levels of programme criticality and developing a common framework for decision-making within the guidelines for acceptable risk, and was due to present its recommendations to the High-level Committee on Management at its 2011 spring session.

14. **The Advisory Committee considers that the shift in institutional mindset from a "when to leave" to a "how to stay" approach imposes far greater managerial responsibility on those taking security-related decisions, since the operational success of its main component, the security level system, depends on (a) the security adviser (or other relevant official) carrying out a reliable quantitative threat assessment and (b) those responsible for taking security-related decisions ensuring that all actors on the ground are confident that appropriate measures calibrated to the specific threat/hazard level are being properly implemented.**

15. **The Advisory Committee is of the view that greater managerial responsibility requires clearer lines of accountability, particularly in situations where lives may be at risk. In this connection, the Committee welcomes the efforts undertaken by the Department of Safety and Security and the steering group of the Inter-Agency Security Management Network to review and update the framework for accountability and recommends that the General Assembly take note of it. However, the Committee notes that, while the revised**

framework clarifies the roles and responsibilities of all actors in the United Nations security management system, as well as their reporting relationships, it does not refer to the consequences of non-compliance. The Committee trusts that existing mechanisms for monitoring managerial performance will be applied to address any shortcomings.

16. **The Advisory Committee emphasizes the importance of the guidelines for acceptable risk as an important part of the security risk management process. Mindful of the need for accountability at all stages of that process, the Committee trusts that the work currently under way on the question of programme criticality will result in a common framework for decision-making that indicates, inter alia, who is responsible for taking such decisions.**

II. Revised estimates relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 under section 5, Peacekeeping operations

17. Part II of the report of the Secretary-General is submitted pursuant to section VI, paragraph 3, of General Assembly resolution 64/245, in which the Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee relating to additional emergency resources to enhance the level of security for United Nations staff working in Afghanistan and other high-threat locations.

18. In paragraphs 25 and 26 of his report, the Secretary-General states that, following recent attacks in Pakistan, the Department of Safety and Security determined that the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) was vulnerable. According to the Secretary-General, a security assessment conducted at the headquarters compound in Islamabad indicated that, in order to address current security challenges, enhanced measures should be implemented in the form of immediate improvements to the physical security of the headquarters compound and the hiring of additional security staff. In paragraph 30 of his report, the Secretary-General further states that the additional resource requirements have been identified as essential for staff security. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that most of the resources requested were one-time costs.

19. The additional requirements for security enhancements are estimated as follows:

(a) $147,700 for two additional posts: one Chief Security Officer at the P-4 level and one Security Information Assistant at the Local level. According to the Secretary-General, the two proposed posts would strengthen the security management structure of the mission, bringing it to the level required for staff safety and security as determined by the Department of Safety and Security. The Security Information Assistant would assist in the collection and management of security-related information. The Chief Security Officer would advise the Head of UNMOGIP on security matters, interact with local Pakistani security authorities and provide leadership on the full range of security tasks needed to support the mission (see A/65/320, para. 31). The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that a P-4 level post was needed to ensure high-level professional leadership on security matters;

(b) $615,000 for furniture and equipment, comprising $420,000 for three armoured trucks and $195,000 for 130 flak jackets and helmets. The Secretary-General indicates that the armoured trucks, two of which would be based in Islamabad and one in Srinagar, would be critical in mitigating vulnerability during road movements, especially in areas where there could be roadside bombs and planned attacks. The flak jackets and helmets would replace existing equipment that is inadequate for the increased threat level (ibid., para. 32);

(c) $2,396,000 for improvement of premises at the headquarters compound in Islamabad, comprising $1,450,600 for the replacement of existing porta-cabin exterior walls and roofs with a more durable structural external membrane (stainless steel); $459,000 for the construction of a safe room and a concrete brick wall facade for protection from the effects of vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices; $337,200 for the purchase of a firefighting system; and $149,200 for the installation of Hesco bastions, a reinforced main gate, additional perimeter lighting and biometric movement access control (ibid., para. 33).

20. The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in paragraph 35 of the report of the Secretary-General. **While the Advisory Committee has long held the view that a piecemeal approach to the budget process is undesirable, it recognizes the exceptional and urgent nature of this particular request. The Committee therefore recommends that the General Assembly approve the establishment, effective 1 January 2011, of the two new posts (one P-4 and one Local level) referred to in paragraph 19 (a) above, and appropriate a total amount of $3,181,100 under the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, comprising increases under section 5, Peacekeeping operations, and section 35, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.**

Annex

Table summarizing the six levels of the new security level system, the recommended management actions and the relevant level of authority and oversight

Security level	*Recommended management actions*	*Authority*	*Level of oversight*
6 Extreme	• Security management team meets *at least* weekly (at discretion of designated official) • Re-evaluation of staffing needs and security clearance based on the acceptable-risk model and the new concept of operations and security plan • External security clearance approved by the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security	Secretary-General	
5 High	• Security management team meets *at least* weekly (at discretion of designated official) • Re-evaluation of staffing needs and security clearance based on the acceptable-risk model (staff in non-critical posts relocated/evacuated) • Security clearance required	Designated official	Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security (validation within 24 hours)
4 Substantial	• Security management team meets *at least* weekly (at discretion of designated official) • Re-evaluation of staffing needs and security clearance based on the acceptable-risk model • Security clearance required • No external conferences	Designated official	Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security (validation within 24 hours)
3 Moderate	• Security management team meets *at least* monthly • Security clearance required • External conferences must be authorized by the designated official	Designated official	Director of the Division of Regional Operations, Department of Safety and Security (validation within 24 hours)

Security level	*Recommended management actions*	*Authority*	*Level of oversight*
2 Low	• Security management team meets *at least* twice a year • Security clearance system put in place • Organizers of external conferences must notify the designated official	Designated official	Director of the Division of Regional Operations, Department of Safety and Security (validation within 24 hours)
1 Minimal	• Security management team meets *at least* twice a year • Notification of all official travel	Designated official	Director of the Division of Regional Operations, Department of Safety and Security